



85

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 68]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

[No. 12

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1933.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

Special Assessment leviable under Rule 29 of the Land Revenue Rules.

READ—

Letter No. C. 2797—32-33, dated 15th February 1933, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that in view of the growing importance of Davangere town as an industrial and a commercial centre, large extents of agricultural land have been appropriated for industrial purposes and a rush of applications for conversion of agricultural lands for industrial purposes is expected and suggesting that the prevailing rate of special assessment fixed for the place as per Rule 29 of the Land Revenue Rules may be brought on a par with those of the cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

ORDER NO. R. 4609-18—L. R. 308-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE
14TH MARCH 1933.

Government are pleased to direct that Davangere town be placed on the same footing as District Headquarter towns and that the special assessment leviable as per rule 29 of the Land Revenue Rules be fixed at Rs. 8 per acre.

An amendment to Rule 29 of the Land Revenue Rules will be issued separately.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Administration of the Revenue Department.

READ—

* Letter No. C. Per. A. 50—32-33, dated 25th October 1932, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the report on the administration for the Revenue Department for the year 1931-32.

ORDER NO. R. 4659-718—L. R. 156-32-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE
16TH MARCH 1933.

Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari continued as Revenue Commissioner in Mysore for about four and a half months, and, during the remaining portion of the year when he officiated as Member of Council and was on leave, Mr. S. Hiriannaiya acted for him. There were no changes of Deputy Commissioners in the Districts except for short periods in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

2. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall during the year having been on the whole more than in the previous year and also well distributed except in parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, the yield of crops was generally good and the seasonal conditions were particularly favourable in the malnad districts. In the Kolar District, the mungar rains as well as the monsoon rains were neither adequate nor well-distributed. A very large number of the tanks in the district did not receive sufficient supply and there was consequently no sowing of paddy under several tanks and the harvest was poor under others. In the Tumkur District, the rainfall was unsatisfactory throughout the district and the seasonal conditions were unfavourable. Pavagada, Madhugiri and Sira suffered most and in those taluks, even the dry crops failed to a large extent. The prices of articles of food and also of commercial crops continued to be steady and the money market was tight. Consequently, agriculturists and traders found it difficult to meet their monetary obligations. Markets were well supplied throughout the State and no scarcity of fodder or drinking water was felt except in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts where forests were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle and liberal advances were also sanctioned for the purchase of fodder. There was no distress in the State except in parts of Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks. Timely action was taken to mitigate the hardships of the raiyat population by the adoption of several relief measures, viz., throwing open of State Forests for free-grazing, liberal grants of takavi and land improvement loans, starting of relief works and sanctioning of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose, free supply of hay where there was scarcity of fodder, remission of half wet assessment on lands under wells, tanks and talapariges, postponement of the recovery of instalments of takavi and land improvement loans falling due in 1930-31 and 1931-32 to February 1933, and waiving of penal interest for 1931-32 on instalments due in the khist season of 1932 and half of penal interest for 1930-31 in cases of payments made before the end of February 1932. Remissions aggregating Rs. 55,767-13-10 (as against Rs. 17,841-3-10 in the previous year) were sanctioned to afford relief to the raiyats who suffered loss of crops under tanks on account of insufficient supply of water.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary. Labour was generally available in all the Districts except in the malnad taluks of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur where for want of sufficient indigenous labour, labourers were as usual recruited from South and North Canara Districts.

3. *Accidental Fires.*—There were 515 accidental fires as against 517 in the previous year resulting in a loss of 19 human lives and of 274 head of cattle. The value of property and cattle destroyed is estimated at Rs. 1,57,436-7-0 as against Rs. 2,09,719-12-6 in 1930-31. The largest number of fires, viz., 140 occurred in the Shimoga District. Relief by way of building materials and grant of takavi loans for rebuilding was promptly given in deserving cases. Government are glad to observe that the building of tiled houses is becoming popular among the villagers.

4. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 22,425 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,021 was taken up during the year for cultivation while an extent of 86,090 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,27,887 was relinquished resulting in a net decrease in the area under occupation by 63,866 acres assessed at Rs. 97,866. This decrease is mainly attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the continued trade depression.

Under cropped area, there has been a decrease in every district except Kadur which shows a very slight increase. The percentage of fallow to the area under occupation slightly fell from 17·85 to 17·25. The percentage was highest in the taluks of Pavagada, Sorab and Manjarabad.

The disposal of the lands comprised in certain Amrit Mahal Kavals and date reserves thrown open for cultivation, was slack, partly owing to the tightness of the money market and partly owing to the inferior quality of the lands.

5. *Darkhasts*.—Twelve thousand, five hundred and eighty-five applications were received during the year as against 16,432 in the previous year. These together with 6,226 pending at the beginning of the year made up a total of 18,811 for disposal. Out of them, 13,676 applications were disposed of, 6,091 by grant and 7,585 by rejection, leaving a balance of 5,135 at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 72·70 as against 74·01 in the previous year. The disposals in the Kolar District were fairly satisfactory, being 86·01 per cent. They were very poor in Mysore, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. The total extent of lands disposed of was 29,705 acres and 25 guntas bearing an approximate assessment of Rs. 35,615-5-8 and the amount realised, viz., Rs. 1,21,681-7-3 was considerably less than that of the previous year which was Rs. 2,50,074-7-8 (exclusive of Bangalore District). The fall is mainly attributable to the economic depression and the consequent lack of ready money in the hands of the raiyats.

During the year, the form of particulars to be furnished in respect of darkhast applications was revised and made more comprehensive and the classification of lands available for disposal under the A and B lists was abolished.

6. *Grant of Lands to Landless and Depressed Classes*.—One thousand, three hundred and eight applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,001 were received during the year, making a total of 3,309. Of these, 2,353 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 956 at the end of the year. The total area granted was 6,781 acres and 18 guntas as against 9,833 acres and 1 gunta in the previous year.

7. *Avenue Trees and Topes*.—The total number of trees newly planted during the year was 65,351 as against 81,433 in the previous year. The largest amount of planting was done in the Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. The condition of avenue trees was generally good though the work of planting trees and lopping off of overhanging branches requires more systematic attention in some taluks.

8. *Jamabandi—Demand, Collection and Balance*.—The jamabandi settlement of all the taluks except those of Shimoga and the channel villages of the Hiriyur Taluk was completed before the commencement of the collection season.

The balance outstanding under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous at the commencement of the year was Rs. 25,65,978. The demand for the year was Rs. 1,29,42,673 as against 1,29,85,005 in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,58,779 was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable and Rs. 1,32,56,205 collected, bringing the total realisations to Rs. 1,34,14,984 and leaving a balance of Rs. 20,93,667 outstanding at the end of the year. The percentage of collection for the year was 87·13 as against 82·07 in the previous year. The whole of the current demand was collected in the Harihar Sub-Taluk. The Districts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Bangalore and Kadur recorded 96·5 per cent, 93 per cent, 91·2 per cent and 90·10 per cent, respectively. The collections were very unsatisfactory in the Taluks of Madhugiri, Sira, T.-Narsipur, Krishnarajpete, Gubbi, Nanjangud and Chamrajnagar.

9. *Coercive Processes*.—The total number of processes issued during the year was 3,24,887 as against 2,42,673 in the previous year and a total sum of Rs. 30,64,767 or 23·12 per cent of the land revenue was realised by the adoption of these processes. The various kinds of processes resorted to during the year and the amounts involved were more than the corresponding figures of the previous year.

10. *Execution of Co-operative Societies Decrees*.—Out of a total number of 4,681 decrees involving Rs. 8,17,997, that had to be executed during the year, 2,065 decrees involving Rs. 3,29,892 were executed, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,88,105 still to be recovered in 2,616 cases at the end of the year. The pendency is very heavy in Bangalore and Mysore Districts. Special Revenue Inspectors should be employed

wherever necessary and the pendency must be considerably reduced before the end of the year.

11. *Loans and Advances.*—The total allotments under these heads were Rs. 3,30,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 3,08,400 was distributed among the several districts and a sum of Rs. 2,79,218 was actually distributed to the parties. Under takavi, 3,897 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,19,460 had to be dealt with and in 1,689 cases, advances amounting to Rs. 1,46,125-8-0 were sanctioned. The instalments including arrears which fell due in the year under this head, amounted to Rs. 2,34,079-3-10 of which a sum of Rs. 84,821-13-3 only was recovered. The percentage of collection to the demand was 43·73. The collections were particularly bad in Bangalore City, Mysore and T.-Narsipur Taluks and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk. Under land improvement loans, 747 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,45,742-8-0 were sanctioned out of 2,085 applications involving Rs. 8,75,155 which had to be dealt with. The instalments including arrears which fell due in the year amounted to Rs. 2,98,409-1-0. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,06,826-1-8 was recovered. The average percentage of collections to the demand was 43·63 as against 49·84 in the previous year. The collections under this head were very bad in Bangalore City, Chennapatna, Seringapatam, Chennagiri and Tarikere Taluks and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

12. *Takarar Cases.*—Out of a total number of 26,755 cases brought up for orders, 17,531 cases were disposed of, working out a percentage of 65·52 as against 66·14 of the previous year. The largest number of cases came up for disposal in the Mysore District and the pendency is also the heaviest in this district. The highest percentage of disposals was reached in the Kolar District. The disposals were very poor in Chennapatna, Chiknayakanhalli, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpete, Maddur, Kumsi, Hosadurga, Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur, Gundlupet, Heggaddevankote, Alur and Shimoga Taluks. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain the explanations of the officers concerned for their slackness and submit them for the orders of Government.

With a view to facilitate the expeditious disposal of these cases, certain additional powers were conferred on the Amildars in G. O. No. R. 4165—L. R. 228-31-3, dated 7th March 1932 and circular instructions were also issued by the Revenue Commissioner for the adoption of more businesslike methods in dealing with these cases.

13. *Record of Rights.*—The scheme was introduced during the year only in six taluks instead of in 13 taluks as originally intended in view of the fact that the hissa survey work was not keeping pace with the work of the Revenue Department. Orders have also been issued approving of a revised programme of taluks into which the Record of Rights, both preliminary and hissa survey, have to be introduced during the three years commencing from 1932-33. By the close of the year, the preparation of the preliminary records of 29 taluks had been completed and that of three taluks was in progress. The hissa survey operations of two taluks, viz., Tumkur and Kolar were completed during the year, thus bringing the total number of taluks completed to 9. In 17 other taluks the hissa survey work was in progress during the year. The demand for the 29 taluks, where the preliminary work has been completed amounted to Rs. 21,08,085. A sum of Rs. 5,11,393 (inclusive of remissions) was collected during the year, thus bringing the total realisations under the scheme from the commencement till the end of June 1932 to Rs. 9,47,678 (inclusive of remissions). The total expenditure incurred on the scheme was Rs. 6,39,374—Rs. 1,66,736 in the Revenue Department and Rs. 4,72,638 in the Survey Department. The preparation of the final Record of Rights was completed and notifications under section (4) (2) of the Record of Rights Regulation were issued in respect of four taluks and sub-taluks.

14. *Special Schemes.*—(a) *Village Panchayets.*—The number of these Panchayets increased from 10,251 to 10,583 during the year. Almost all the Panchayets levied obligatory taxes under Section 36 of the Village Panchayet Regulation, while 25 panchayets were accorded permission to levy optional taxes under Section 37 of the Regulation. The Panchayets have at their credit over 30 lakhs of rupees. The arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 29,32,769 and they were very heavy in Mysore and Tumkur Districts. A sum of Rs. 7,24,745 was spent by the Panchayets during the year. Several Panchayets have been making use of their accumulated funds to carry out permanent improvements in villages like laying out new village sites or extensions, construction of village halls, school and dispensary buildings and drinking

water wells. The Village Panchayet Regulation was amended during the year providing scope, among other matters, for the panchayets to raise loans for these purposes where needed.

(b) *Village Forests*.—There were at the end of the year, 243 village forests with an aggregate area of about 60,400 acres. The management of 15 village forests was transferred to the Village Panchayets. The progress in the working of the forests continued to be slow.

(c) *Tank Panchayets*.—Out of 125 tank panchayets sanctioned, only about 20 showed evidence of some activity while the remaining panchayets are reported to be in a moribund condition. The management of four tanks was transferred to the Village Panchayets concerned. As observed in the last year's review, steps should be taken to reduce the multiplicity of village organisations and concentrate activities affecting the village community in a single organization, viz., the Village Panchayet.

(d) *Irrigation under the Vanivilasa Sagara*.—The extent of irrigable area under the channels has been limited to 10,180 acres. At the beginning of the year 6,480 acres and 24 guntas were under occupation. There was an increase of 1,077 acres in the area under occupation during the year mainly due to the restoration of lands which after sale for arrears of revenue had been reserved to Government during the previous years. The net area under occupation at the end of the year was 7,160 acres and 16 guntas after deducting an extent of 397 acres and 8 guntas resumed to Government for want of bids at the sales held for arrears of revenue.

The demand for the year was Rs. 32,101-12-3 as against Rs. 47,272-3-0 of the previous year. Including the arrears of Rs. 52,510-9-1 outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand for the year was Rs. 84,612-5-4 of which a sum of Rs. 66,839-13-10 was collected during the year.

As the economic condition of the raiyats of the channel area continued to be unsatisfactory and called for some concessions, Government sanctioned the levy of water rate during the year at Rs. 3-8-0 per acre for lands on which dry crops were raised and Rs. 4-8-0 per acre for lands on which wet crops were raised.

(e) *Development of cultivation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel*:

The total extent of land brought under wet cultivation up to the end of 1931-32 was 7,434 acres and 39 guntas as against 7,249 acres and 25 guntas at the beginning of the year. The demand under assessment and contribution for 1931-32 was Rs. 36,099-15-3 and Rs. 24,762-0-8 as against Rs. 29,081-1-8 and Rs. 11,111-14-11 respectively, in the previous year. The arrears under both the heads were very heavy being Rs. 16,418-6-7 and Rs. 25,360-0-9 under assessment and contribution, respectively, at the end of the year.

Hot weather supply of water for the cultivation of sugar-cane was availed of for 150 acres, and a sum of Rs. 300 at Rs. 2 per acre was levied. The constitution of the Bhadra Colony comprising lands in eight different villages as a separate village and the naming it as Colemanpet was sanctioned in Government Order No. D. 102-5—A. & E. 367-29-6, dated 3rd July 1931.

15. *Conferences*.—Taluk and Village Panchayet Conferences were held in some of the taluks of Kadur, Bangalore and Tumkur Districts and in all the taluks of Kolar District. In some Conferences of Kolar District, Associations of Village Panchayet Chairmen were formed for the taluks to ensure continuity of work in the Panchayets.

16. *Tanks*.—The total number of major and minor tanks in the State is 2,567 and 20,847, respectively. One hundred and eighty major and 347 minor tanks were restored and repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,86,744-14-6 and Rs. 2,66,942-15-0, respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 1,01,916. The instructions issued by Government re inspection of tanks are reported to have been kept in view. Definite programmes for the restoration of both major and minor tanks are reported to have been drawn up in consultation with the Public Works Department. It is reported that the total number of Chowthayi remission tanks is 235, that they are entitled to a remission of Rs. 5,353-9-7, and that Chowthayi remission to the extent of Rs. 1,373-5-10 was withheld in respect of 91 tanks as they were in an unsatisfactory condition.

17. *Inspections.*—The permanent and the acting Revenue Commissioners toured for 32 days and 65 days, respectively. All the District Offices except that of Bangalore, 4 Sub-Division Offices and 16 Taluks and 2 Sub-Taluk Offices were inspected by the Revenue Commissioner during the year. The Bangalore District Office was inspected by the Second Member of Council. All the Deputy Commissioners toured for more than the prescribed minimum number of days. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, toured the largest number of days, *viz.*, 252, and the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, inspected the largest number of villages, *viz.*, 787. As in the previous year, the number of villages inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga is the smallest, being only 139, and as already observed this is inadequate. The Sub-Division Officers of Tumkur and Mysore did not tour the prescribed number of days, *viz.*, 150. No explanation is furnished for the short itineration by the latter officer. Government are glad to note that there has been some improvement in the itineration of the Sub-Division Officers.

18. *Provincial Toll-gates.*—There were 46 provincial toll-gates as against 45 in the previous year—the increase being due to the transfer of the Bisle toll-gate in the Manjarabad Taluk from the District Board to the Revenue Department. The total demand for the year in respect of all these gates including the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 1,93,848-2-10 out of which a sum of Rs. 182,423-15-3 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,424-3-7 at the end of the year. The levy of tolls on bicycles was abolished from the commencement of the year. Rule 2 of the toll-gate sale rules relating to deposits by intending bidders at the sale was revised and a uniform deposit of Rs. 100 was fixed in respect of all gates.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) The Revenue Commissioner disposed of 254 appeals while Government dealt with 206 appeals and revision applications during the year.

(2) The second session of the Amildars' Association was held in Bangalore in March 1932 under the Presidentship of Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari. Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. Matthan, Member of Council, opened the Conference.

(3) The post of full time Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, was temporarily suspended with effect from 1st January 1932 as a measure of economy and the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara, was placed in additional charge of the duties of the Personal Assistant.

(4) The Yelandur Jaghir continued under Government management with an Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Jaghir. The services of the Special Deputy Amildar to attend to the collection of Land Revenue arrears were continued for a further period of six months from 21st February 1932.

(5) The Bangalore City Taluk was abolished with effect from 1st July 1932 and both the City and the Taluk charges were placed under a single Amildar as the arrangement of having a separate taluk for the Bangalore City did not result in any improvement in the taluk administration, especially in the matter of collection of revenue.

(6) All the Probationers of the 1928 batch except one drafted to the Police Department, were posted as Acting Deputy Amildars. The course of training to be undergone by the Revenue Probationers was revised, providing for additional training in Engineering, Police and Magisterial work.

(7) With a view to relieve the hardship caused by the cut in salaries and in the ordinary and fixed travelling allowance of officers, the Government suspended for a period of two years the rule requiring the officers of the Revenue Department, *i.e.*, the Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Division Officers and Amildars to maintain horses.

20. Government desire to record their appreciation of the generally efficient manner in which the work of the Revenue Department was conducted during the year. Increased attention should be paid to the improvement of the condition of villages and the collection of heavy arrears outstanding in several taluks under Land Revenue and Village Panchayet dues and on account of the Record of Rights Scheme.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.